

25, 1995, the excluded person is also ineligible to participate in nonprocurement covered transactions under this part. Therefore, an exclusion under the FAR has reciprocal effect in Federal nonprocurement transactions.

§ 67.135 May the Department of Justice exclude a person who is not currently participating in a nonprocurement transaction?

Given a cause that justifies an exclusion under this part, we may exclude any person who has been involved, is currently involved, or may reasonably be expected to be involved in a covered transaction.

§ 67.140 How do I know if a person is excluded?

Check the *Excluded Parties List System (EPLS)* to determine whether a person is excluded. The General Services Administration (GSA) maintains the *EPLS* and makes it available, as detailed in subpart E of this part. When a Federal agency takes an action to exclude a person under the nonprocurement or procurement debarment and suspension system, the agency enters the information about the excluded person into the *EPLS*.

§ 67.145 Does this part address persons who are disqualified, as well as those who are excluded from nonprocurement transactions?

Except if provided for in Subpart J of this part, this part—

- (a) Addresses disqualified persons only to—
 - (1) Provide for their inclusion in the *EPLS*; and
 - (2) State responsibilities of Federal agencies and participants to check for disqualified persons before entering into covered transactions.
- (b) Does not specify the—
 - (1) Department of Justice transactions for which a disqualified person is ineligible. Those transactions vary on a case-by-case basis, because they depend on the language of the specific statute, Executive order, or regulation that caused the disqualification;
 - (2) Entities to which the disqualification applies; or
 - (3) Process that the agency uses to disqualify a person. Unlike exclusion, disqualification is frequently not a dis-

cretionary action that a Federal agency takes.

Subpart B—Covered Transactions

§ 67.200 What is a covered transaction?

A covered transaction is a nonprocurement or procurement transaction that is subject to the prohibitions of this part. It may be a transaction at—

- (a) The primary tier, between a Federal agency and a person (see appendix to this part); or
- (b) A lower tier, between a participant in a covered transaction and another person.

§ 67.205 Why is it important if a particular transaction is a covered transaction?

The importance of a covered transaction depends upon who you are.

- (a) As a participant in the transaction, you have the responsibilities laid out in Subpart C of this part. Those include responsibilities to the person or Federal agency at the next higher tier from whom you received the transaction, if any. They also include responsibilities if you subsequently enter into other covered transactions with persons at the next lower tier.
- (b) As a Federal official who enters into a primary tier transaction, you have the responsibilities laid out in subpart D of this part.
- (c) As an excluded person, you may not be a participant or principal in the transaction unless—
 - (1) The person who entered into the transaction with you allows you to continue your involvement in a transaction that predates your exclusion, as permitted under § 67.310 or § 67.415; or
 - (2) A(n) Department of Justice official obtains an exception from the Department of Justice debarring official or designee to allow you to be involved in the transaction, as permitted under § 67.120.

§ 67.210 Which nonprocurement transactions are covered transactions?

All nonprocurement transactions, as defined in § 67.970, are covered transactions unless listed in § 67.215. (See appendix to this part.)